

The Daily Astorian.

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The Daily Astorian.

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(Monday Excepted.)

D. C. IRELAND : : PUBLISHER.

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To City Subscribers.

There are some frequent changes in the residence of our city patrons that we shall feel obliged to any who make such changes if they will report the same to this office. Otherwise we shall not be responsible for failures of the carrier to deliver the paper promptly and regularly to them.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Wheat has advanced to \$1.06 per bushel in Eugene.

No more Chinese will be employed on public work in Portland.

Berrah Brown is accused of forging Judge Lewis' resignation. The old lawyer, says the Walla Walla Statesman, had been kicked out of the clerk's office on account of incompetency, and hence the attempt to wrong the man who had befriended him. Judas had the decency to hang himself. The Seattle Judas lacks this sense of propriety.

The great sensation of the fair at Olympia was the presentation of a pair of gold bracelets, valued at \$25, to the handsomest young lady, and a ten cent admirer to the homeliest man. On Friday evening the vote was counted and Miss Stella Gallier, who is engrossing clerk in the House, carried off the prize. The mirror was presented to Mr. S. C. Woodruff.

We congratulate our friend Dr. Pfunder on the advent of an heir. The boy says: "The wee stranger brought untold joy to the newly-made father and mother. The boy weighs 170 ounces, avoirdupois, and is a bouncer. The mother and boy are unusually well, but it is not known that the father will recover from the shock sustained."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Our acquaintance with Capt. Winant, 107 California market, leads us to indorse his remarks upon Indian affairs, which appear in another column.

LABOR WORLD.—The Astorian branch of the National labor world received its charter from Chicago on the 17th, which will be presented at the next meeting at the court-house in this city on Saturday evening.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION.—Yesterday an item appeared in this paper respecting a valuable cow owned by Mr. Gallon of this city, which contained several inaccuracies. Corrected the item reads as follows:

A PROFITABLE COW.—Mr. Gallon of this city has a full blooded Durham cow that proves that "blood will tell" when one goes to purchase stock. Besides furnishing milk for his own table since the 15th day of last May Mr. Gallon has sold 774 gallons of milk at 10 cents per quart, amounting to \$389.60; and has sold the calf for \$15 to Capt. H. A. Snow, which, added to the sales of milk makes the net profits of the cow amount to \$424.60 for the period of five months, ending October 15, 1877.

TONGUE POINT.—A friend yesterday visited and found the work and improvements progressing rapidly at Tongue Point. Taking advantage of the recent fine weather, the contractors have pushed the work forward, using a large number of extra workmen skilled in the business. Masons have commenced laying the brick foundation for the dwelling house which will contain 7 rooms and be two stories high. The pile driving is finished with the exception of a few fender piles. The roadway of this dock is 200 feet in length by 20 feet in width, the main dock being 150 feet long and 30 feet wide. About 30 men are employed at present. Mr. Woodward, the landlord for the majority of those employed, has ample accommodations and sets an excellent table, and we should infer from what we heard that the boys passed happy evenings, singing, etc.

Merchants wishing the popular "credit check" can purchase them at THE ASTORIAN office, at less than Chicago prices. The checks are rapidly growing in favor. No business man who has ever tried the system will ever abandon it. It saves book keeping, saves loss, to both customer and merchant, obviates any disputed claims, and in many ways makes it a most desirable mode of transacting a credit business. Try it.

SCISSORINKTUMS.

"There isn't a vegetable," says the Worcester Press, "that can ketchup with the tomato."

Usury has been the cause of damning more souls than all other causes combined since Adam saw the light of day in the garden of Eden.

We will not ask for usury laws if the laws for the collection of debts are annulled. People will then trust only where there is perfect security.

The railroads are not a tenth part as much to blame for the hard times, depression of business, strikes, mobs and depression of property as are the Wall street syndicate national bank ring.

It is a little singular how much valuable time a woman will take up in studying the postmark of a letter to see where it comes from, when she can open the letter and find out at once.

Common Council.

The regular meeting of the common council was held at the council chamber Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Councilmen present, Messrs. Ferrell, Flavel, Warren and Page.

Petition of Jas. W. Welch executor of the estate of James Welch, deceased, for permission to construct a wharf on portions of blocks 120 and 133, was referred to the committee on wharves and water frontage.

Petition of various citizens for lamps at the corner of Squemoqua and Lafayette streets; Main and Chemsuns and Court and Olney streets, was received and placed on file.

Petition of Chas. Stevens, administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Warren deceased, for taxes erroneously paid, was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Communication of Capt. J. H. D. Gray, chief engineer of the fire department was referred to the committee on streets and public ways, relating to streets.

The committee on ways and means reported on the city treasurer's report, and the latter document was placed on file.

The committee on health and police reported verbally with respect to the new city building, that they had contracted with Messrs. Bain & Ferguson for construction of the building, etc., but asked for further time to make final report, which was granted.

The committee on street and public ways reported on petitions for street lamps, authorizing the construction of certain lamps, designating that the same be done by authority of the committee on ways and means. The report was received and referred to the committee on ways and means for further action.

The committee on fire and water reported on the matter of a hook and ladder truck for Alert Co. No. 1, providing for procuring the same on account of the general fund. The report was accepted and the Recorder was instructed to notify the chief engineer with respect to the action of the council.

Report of S. G. Ingalls, Superintendent of streets, was accepted and placed on file.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance relating to the Jefferson and Olney streets fund passed the second reading.

An ordinance in relation to the fund of Lafayette street passed the second reading.

An ordinance making appropriation from the general fund to special tax fund of 1877, passed.

An ordinance making appropriation from special tax fund for pay of fire apparatus, etc., passed.

An ordinance making appropriation for deficiency of pay of police passed.

An ordinance making appropriation from general fund passed second reading.

An ordinance making appropriation of \$200 for expenses of fire department, passed.

WARRANTS.

Warrants were ordered in payment of claims against the city as follows:

Astorian	\$116 00
Masonic Land and Building Association	10 00
O. F. Bell	24 75
W. H. Davidson	40 00
H. Gearhart	150 00
G. H. Hume	150 20
B. Mendelson & Bro	15 50
S. G. Ingalls	75 00
J. W. Gearhart	3 25
F. Ferrell	2 00
Chas. Stevens & Son	5 63
N. F. Mudge	300 00
J. C. Trullinger	40 49
Parker House	11 50
D. Ingalls	123 60
Chas. Grant	7 00

The Auditor was instructed to issue warrants in favor of N. Clinton for street work, upon the filing of contracts as required by the charter. On motion council adjourned at 8:45.

CITY ITEMS.

Thamook earned claims for sale at S. Larson's.

Any person in want of building materials for the same by applying to T. S. J. or A. Wing.

Gen. Louisiana Ball—dozers (five shooters), at Adler's.

Papeteries, the finest stock in the city, just received at Adler's.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—Just received at Adler's, perforated card board, red white, blue, black and other colors at 20 cents per sheet.

Full line of ledgers, record-books, and other blank books, just received at Adler's.

Hang your banner on the outer wall, the cry is give me one of Geo. W. Cornart's genuine bouquet special cigars.

"Bouquets Especial," this well known brand of cigars, at Adler's.

EASTERN OYSTERS.—Fresh lot of Eastern Oysters per steamer Elder at Schmeers, Squemoqua street.

Mrs. Arrigoni is furnishing good rooms with board at from \$6 to \$7 and upwards per week, according to location.

The new art taught and pictures painted in the most beautiful style, also all kinds of fancy and ornamental work taught by Mrs. L. B. Comstock. See sample of the beautiful pictures at the Bee Hive, where you can learn terms and the time of classes. Orders taken by M. H. Steers.

Choice new sets of crockery, very unique and novel; also the self-righting "spittoon" that always keeps upright, just received and selling at prices to suit the times at L. W. Case's.

Board and lodging can be had at Mrs. Munson's at reasonable rates.

The best cooking apples and pears in the city are to be found at Bozorth's, who also keeps a full stock of fresh vegetables constantly on hand at the lowest prices. Call and be convinced.

You can always get fresh oysters in every style and at all hours, day or night, at the Central Coffee Saloon, Concomly street, between Benton and Lafayette. Thos. McFarland, proprietor.

Astoria Liquor Store, H. Marx & Co., proprietors. Sole agents for Charles Rebstock & Co., St. Louis, Mo. America's finest Stonewall Whisky, Snow Hill fire, Cooper Whisky. For sale by all general dealers and saloon keepers. Depot and Branch House of Marx & Jorgensen, Portland, Oregon.

Dry goods, millinery and notions cheap for thirty days at the Bee Hive.

The Dance of Life, an answer to the Dance of Death, at the Circulating Library.

Dr. F. P. Hicks, dentist, rooms in Dr. Welch's building, on Squemoqua street, offers his services to the public of Astoria.

Peter Roney is still in the market with all kinds of building materials in his line. Has just received 100,000 lb. 2,000 bushels of sand, and a large stock of first quality of brick at his warehouse foot of Benton street.

The "Dance of Life," an answer to the Dance of Death, by Mrs. J. M. Bowers. For sale at the City Book Store.

Board and lodging by the day or week at the Astoria Beer Hall, Main street, Astoria. Peter Davis court, proprietor.

Single men feel like marrying when they see the Medallion range at L. P. Richman & Co's.

Fresh oysters in every style at L. P. Richman & Co's.

Dr. B. R. Freeman has located permanently in Astoria for the practice of dentistry. Office in Shuster's building, on Cass street, next door to THE ASTORIAN office.

Photographs! The latest styles taken at Shuster's new gallery, Cass st., next to the Astorian office.

For clean towels, sharp razors, and an easy shave, go to Gillespie at PARKER HOUSE BATHS. Hair cutting, shampooing, and dyeing.

Little Van has reestablished himself at the old corner, refreshed by his late journey to the Atlantic states, and will as formerly attend to all orders in his line as general jobber.

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED IN FAVOR OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

After this date, coin will be used for change, and tickets dispensed with; all drinks and cigars five and ten cents, at the Chicago House, Main street, Astoria. N. WEIMAN.

Astoria, Oct. 3, 1877.

SOMETHING NEW.

For Glassware, Crockery, Powder and Shot, Gun Wads, Percussion Caps,—in fact everything that is useful as well as ornamental, go to J. W. Gearhart, who sells cheap for cash. Goods delivered free of charge.

SHIP-MASTER'S READING ROOM.—Mr. Peter Wilhelm has permanently fitted up a ship-master's reading room in connection with the Gen. saloon in Astoria. The latest shipping papers and home-ward and outward bound shipping lists are kept on file. Telegraph office next door.

CANARY BIRDS.—for sale at Gillespie's, Parker house baths.

Ill-Treating Indians.

An Instance of the Inefficacy of Prayer.

What Comes of Christianizing the Reds—The Impositions Practiced—The Cause of Indian Wars—Etc.

Correspondence to the S. F. Chronicle.

EDITOR CHRONICLE.—Sir: I desire through your columns to call public attention to the pitiable and deplorable condition of certain Indians on the coast of Oregon. I have just returned from Yaquina bay, and I have seen from seventy to eighty poor Indians in a starving condition. The manner in which this state of affairs has been brought about is something that ought to be well ventilated, and then, if allowed to continue, should bring the blush of shame whenever we lay claim to being civilized, let alone a Christian people. These Indians are principally from what has been known as the Alsea sub-agency, situated about twenty-five miles south of Yaquina, and a little glance at these coast agencies is necessary to place the case in a clear light. About fifteen years ago, when I first visited this portion of Oregon, there were gathered on the Siletz agency, twenty miles north of Yaquina, about 1500 or 2000 Indians of the various coast tribes. They were then under the management of Benj. Simpson, who was certainly a very efficient agent. They had fine farms, well fenced, and good, comfortable houses. The appropriations from government were quite small, but the agent kept the Indians at work and they produced more potatoes, oats, etc., than they required and had quite a surplus for sale. I have purchased whole cargoes and loaded vessels with their produce. They were as

COMFORTABLE AND CONTENTED probably as it was possible to make them. At the same time the sub-agency at the Alsea contained about six hundred, who were also well situated with good farms and good homes, and under the management of George Collins, and subsequently Samuel Case and Geo. Litchfield, were kept employed and contented. But after the close of the war the brilliant idea was conceived of placing the whole management of Indian affairs into the hands of the Christian Church. And we certainly have paid and are still paying dearly for the experiment. We have had the Modoc war; we have had to fight Sitting Bull, and then Joseph, and there is no telling who it may be next. It seems as though the government considered that as soon as the church took matters in hand and the spiritual welfare of the Indians was likely to be well attended to, nothing more was necessary to be done. And it would appear as though the church people took this same view to a great extent, for when a committee was examining into the condition of the Indians in Oregon some years since the editor of a leading religious paper remarked that "if the spiritual condition of the Indians was good it was the chief object to be attained." And so they taught them to pray. They would not see, or at least would not concede, that it was bread the Indians wanted instead of prayers. Their stomachs required food instead of their souls. And it would really be amusing, if it were not so serious a case, to notice to what extent this foolish policy was carried. After Agent Simpson came Gen. Palmer who was also a good farmer, and who started in with a determination to

MAKE THE AGENCY SELF-SUPPORTING, or as nearly so as possible. He bought farming utensils, horses, wagons a threshing machine, etc., and had he been left alone to carry out his ideas and reasonably supported by the government, he would have made a great success. But the appropriations, small and inadequate as they had been before, were cut down still lower or withheld altogether, and it was thought that Palmer was looking too much at the physical and not attending sufficiently to the spiritual wants of the Indians, so he was removed and Mr. Fairchild appointed. He filled the bill in the great essential point. He had prayers early and late. He prayed long and often; but hunger and poverty were preying too, and the Indians continued to grow thinner and weaker, and new-made graves became plentiful. The houses have been permitted to decay and fall to pieces, the fences have disappeared, and, on the whole, to look at the agency now and think what it was fifteen years ago brings up a very sad comparison. So much for the Siletz. Let us turn now to the Alsea and see how even worse the matter stands. A pressure was brought within the last year to induce the Alseas to vacate their homes and remove to the Siletz. Force was not to be employed, but they were to be

persuaded and induced by large promises. They were told that they would be well provided for at the Siletz; that houses would be prepared for them; that they should have farming implements and friends to instruct and assist them; and at last, reluctantly and with many doubts and misgivings, they abandoned their old homes and took up their line of march for the Siletz. It is almost needless to state, as it will doubtless be anticipated, that

NONE OF THE PROMISES MADE TO THEM Have been kept. No preparation of any kind has been made to provide for them. White men have quietly moved in and occupy their abandoned homes; they cannot return to them, and so they stray off and hunt a living as best they may. And so here at Yaquina, as I stated in the commencement of this article, I find seventy or eighty of them in a starving condition. They have nothing to eat except what little they get out of the water, and even this they are sometimes deprived of. A short time since a dead whale came drifting in near the mouth of the bay. It was not only dead, but very dead, judging from the smell of it, and it would naturally be supposed that the Indians would be welcome to this contribution of Providence; but such was not the case, for although they had been watching it anxiously for two days, just as it came rolling into the surf a white man rushed in and laid claim to it, and they were not permitted to enjoy a mouthful of this delectable food until they paid the enterprising white man for it. North of Yaquina is a small river called the Nestugah. Here, too, from time immemorial, has lived a small tribe of Indians in a perfectly independent state, so far as living was concerned, for their land was rich, and fish abounded on all sides of them; but the white man looked upon their land and saw that it was good, and forthwith

CLAMORED FOR THEIR REMOVAL.

The government again resorted to the policy of great inducements. They were promised farming implements and a farmer to teach them if they would remove to another stream. They did so, and all the farming implements that were ever sent them consisted of one old wagon that broke down before it reached them, and now their condition is about the same as the Alseas.

Now, these are facts that cannot be gainsaid, and is there not an injustice here, that calls loudly for a remedy? When will the government see the importance of taking this matter out of the hands of those who have shown such an entire lack of ability to manage it and place it under the care of men who have common business ideas—men who will make it a specialty to look after the natural wants of the Indians and are willing to trust to a merciful God the salvation of their souls? As a simple business proposition, it will cost less to provide for them than it will to fight them. But this is not the reason why it should be done. It should be done because it is right and but simple justice. We take them from their lands and we make no provision for them, and when at last they are driven to desperation and do what almost any other people under heaven would do under such less provocation, we kill them. What is strange about these Oregon coast Indians is, that under all these trying circumstances

THEY REMAIN HONEST.

The people in this vicinity seldom charge them with theft. They often leave their houses unlocked in their absence, and seldom if ever find anything disturbed by the Indians. This I consider wonderful, for if ever a people would be justified in stealing it would be these. But why test this quality beyond all reasonable limits? Why wait until at least they are driven frantic by hunger, commit some act for which it will be necessary to kill them? Something should be done and at once. Winter is coming and they should be fed. Prayers will not suffice them any longer. Their case is one in which it may be truly said: "We have asked for bread and ye have given us a stone." In conclusion, I would say to the charitable people of San Francisco that I shall return to these people in a few days with a vessel, and if any one should feel disposed to contribute a trifle toward their relief I will agree to convey and deliver it to them free of charge. Any article of food, however small, and any old worn-out clothing that can be of no use to you, will be acceptable to them. Few people could see them as I have just done without a feeling of pity. The government may finally attend to them, but it moves slowly and their wants are pressing. A very little trifle from each will be a great help to them.

J. J. WINANT,
No. 107 California Market.